



**FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE**

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

**FBIS-AFR-94-187
Tuesday
27 September 1994**

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-187

CONTENTS

27 September 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

'Very Little' Done To Achieve ECOWAS Goals [*DAILY GRAPHIC 10 Sep*] 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

Rwanda

President Bizimungu Denounces UNHCR Report on Killings [*Kigali Radio*] 3

Zaire

Premier Welcomes Belgian Economic Mission [*Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE 24 Sep*] 3

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

Government Signs Aid Agreements With U.S., Germany [*Addis Ababa Radio*] 5

Opposition Claims Mass Arrests Carried Out by Government [*AFP*] 5

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

IFP Accuses Prince of Trying To Assassinate Buthelezi [*Johannesburg Radio*] 6

Further on Incident [*Johannesburg TV*] 6

Prince Interviewed [*Johannesburg TV*] 6

Mandela Criticizes Tutu, Comments on Shaka Day Controversy [*SAPA*] 7

Mandela Said To Be 'Sympathetic' on Homeland Request [*SOWETAN 26 Sep*] 8

Sharp Rise in Consumer Price Index Shown [*Johannesburg TV*] 8

Writing Off Rent Arrears To Undermine Development Program [*Johannesburg TV*] 9

South African Press Review for 26 Sep [*THE CITIZEN 20 Sep, etc.*] 9

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

UNITA's Valentim Denies Savimbi Dead [*London International*] 10

UNITA Radio Confirms Negotiators Met Savimbi in Huambo [*Voz do Galo Negro*] 10

MPLA Troops Execute 54 People in Bie Province [*Voz do Galo Negro*] 11

Prepares Offensive in Lunda Norte [*Voz do Galo Negro*] 11

MPLA Forcible Army Draft in Kuito Reported [*Voz do Galo Negro*] 11

Lesotho

33-Million-Maluti Agreement Signed With EU [*Maseru Radio*] 11

Mozambique

UN Police Invade Presidential Guard Headquarters [Maputo Radio]	11
Trade Minister Views New GATT Agreement [Maputo Radio]	12
400 Renamo Troops Begin Mutiny at Maringue [Maputo Radio]	12

Zambia

Government Urged To Slow Pace of Economic Recovery Program [Lusaka Radio]	12
---	----

WEST AFRICA

Cote d'Ivoire

New Party Acquires Legal Status 28 Sep [LA VOIE 27 Sep]	13
---	----

Liberia

Factions Fail To Form Government; 30,000 Flee Fighting [AFP]	13
--	----

Nigeria

Federal Court Challenges Abiola's Bail Application [Lagos TV]	13
Conference Delegates Disagree; Session Adjourned [Kaduna Radio]	14
New Ruling Council To Be Sworn In 28 Sep [AFP]	14
Opponent Fawehinmi To Set Up 'Radical' Party [AFP]	14

Togo

Unidentified Gunmen Kill ASECNA Official [Lome Radio]	14
---	----

'Very Little' Done To Achieve ECOWAS Goals

AB2209161094 Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English
10 Sep 94, p7

[From the "Features" Column]

[Text] The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was formed in 1975 to facilitate the integration of the states of the subregion and to seek the economic welfare of member states.

However, for the past 19 years of its existence and several years after the adoption and ratification of protocols on free movement of persons, goods and services as well as the right of residence and work for ECOWAS citizens, very little has been done to achieve these goals.

Free movement of people within the ECOWAS states is the basic factor that can facilitate an effective sub-regional integration. Therefore, the community's Acts and its minimum agenda is to create an enabling environment for free movement of persons within the ECOWAS states without a visa. Yet, the elementary freedom is lacking among member states.

It is sad to see people who have the right of free movement under the ECOWAS charter going through all kinds of intimidation before they are allowed to cross the borders from one ECOWAS state to another. At the borders, travellers form long queues to pay bribes to customs and immigration officials and security personnel before they are allowed to cross.

Apart from the extortion of monies and goods from travellers, and after crossing these intimidating and oppressive borders, one still comes across uncountable number of barriers which are manned by immigration, customs or police personnel who demand money from travellers as a precondition for passage. Sometimes, goods are seized from travellers or they are made to pay huge sums of duties on them. In most cases, the duties are not accounted for, and receipts are not given to cover them.

Also passports do not seem to have any value as documents that should allow the bearer passage into a member country of the ECOWAS. Immigration officials mishandle them, in a bid to extort monies from travellers.

These intimidations and extortions of monies at the borders discourage cross-border trade and investment in the sub-region. These also result invariably in high prices of goods, since traders would have to pass on these unauthorised levies and monies onto the consumer.

These bureaucratic bottlenecks and parochial policies put impediments in the way of other traders from the West African subregion and hinder smooth trade among ECOWAS member states.

Moreover, lack of free movement of people within ECOWAS states and the obstacles put in the way of traders have brought about the creation of economic invisible blocs or corridors. One of the blocs is the brisk trade between countries to the East grouping Nigeria, Cameroon, Benin and Niger, a second one is along the Nigeria-Benin-Togo-Ghana strip. Yet a third one is among states between Senegal in the West, passing northeastwards through Mali, Burkina Faso and down south to Cote d'Ivoire.

As a result of these invisible blocs, a lot of revenue on goods is lost since there are no official mechanisms for regulating trade within these areas. Official and systematic methods of trade tariffs on goods are non-existent.

Although this invisible economic corridor existed long ago before the formation of ECOWAS, I think now that ECOWAS states are seeking integration there is the need to eliminate them for the smooth-running of trading activities among member states.

The deep linguistic affinity among Togolese and Ghanaians cannot be broken by artificial barriers. The crossing of these borders, which have been temporarily closed on the Togo side entails considerable risk as most travellers use unapproved routes.

Furthermore, economic gains compel the immigration officers to extort money from travellers. Most of them see immigration as a place of wealth, and so lack the commitment to execute their responsibilities.

Moreover, custom officers on their part connive with traders to let the latter invade certain taxes because they expect certain rewards for the unpaid taxes.

Again, since there is never a consensus or the will on the part of most travellers to collectively protest against such extortion tendencies on the part of officials, the trend continues. The few who often protest become powerless as they normally lack the support from their colleagues.

To avert these problems that travellers face at the borders of ECOWAS member states, the heads of state should be able to implement the resolutions and protocols they pass at their ECOWAS meetings. It has rather proved easy to pass resolutions and ratify protocols and paper, but practising them becomes difficult. For example, for the past 19 years, ECOWAS heads of state have not been able to implement the old and basic protocols or resolutions such as free movement of people within the sub-region yet they keep on adopting and signing new protocols. At the just-ended 17th Summit of ECOWAS Heads of State in Abuja, the heads of state signed a protocol establishing the ECOWAS Parliament; implementation of the ECOWAS Monetary Co-operation; the creation of a single monetary zone, and the ratification of the revised ECOWAS Treaty.

However, they stressed the need to improve upon the implementation procedure for the community's charter

devoted exclusively to the creation of a conducive environment for free movement of persons by removing all existing obstacles.

It seems, most of the ECOWAS heads of state and their officials are ignorant of what happens at their borders because they travel by air or by road with protocols, so do not encounter any of these problems. Nevertheless, they might know about them yet due to the economic

hardships facing most of these states, governments turn a blind eye to these problems because of the financial gains.

If the governments in the sub-region acknowledge the fact that the culture ties binding the people in the sub-region are themselves strong enough to unite their people, they should be motivated to take bold measures to ensure the free movement of people and goods within the sub-region.

Rwanda

President Bizimungu Denounces UNHCR Report on Killings

EA2609195294 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1115
GMT 26 Sep 94

[Text] The president of the Republic this morning held a news conference with national and international correspondents. The president of the Republic briefed them on the real situation prevailing in the country and protested against the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] which he said, aims to discredit the current Rwandan Government. Before answering questions from journalists, the president of the Republic made a statement which we suggest you listen to immediately:

[Begin Bizimungu recording] I called this conference to denounce the campaign being orchestrated by the UNHCR which claims that the government is indulging in systematic massacres. A high-ranking UN representative came to Kigali last week to inform us of a confidential report that accuses the Rwandan Government of indulging in systematic massacres. He gave us some details from the report but did not give it to us. It seems it is being kept secret, which is surprising to us. The report should be made available to us so that we can counter the allegations it contains, since we are being accused.

We called the UNHCR representative yesterday who even said that the report does not exist. This sounds strange to us. A senior UN representative comes and officially tells us that there is a secret report. We call the UNHCR representative here who denies the existence of the report. We believe we should protest to the UN secretary general and tell him that such a procedure is unacceptable. If such evidence exists it should be made available to us so that we can defend ourselves. While they kept the report secret, they were divulging some bits of information to the media. In fact, they felt their objective was achieved since the media was reporting that Rwanda was once again becoming—I believe the term was in English—the killing fields.

We challenged the UNHCR representative to take us to the site and to show us evidence of the massacres, since after the senior UN representative contacted our government we immediately set up a ministerial delegation in which the UN Assistance Mission to Rwanda [UNAMIR] was invited to take part. We found that details contained in the allegations, particularly on mass graves, were imaginary or else the mass graves being referred to date back to the time of the militia.

At Nyarubuye, for instance, and at Rwamagana, in the east, at the home of a certain Jean Karangwa, indeed the person concerned admitted that about 85 people had been buried there but he said that it had taken place

during the time of the militia. We were with the UNAMIR delegation while the information has been checked.

We have, therefore, decided to write a letter of protest to the UN secretary general to denounce the UNHCR's actions. We cited some examples: That at the beginning of this month, for instance, the UNHCR spread news according to which we had killed a number of people who were floating in the Kagera River, in the southeast. We went there many times and no proof was provided of those corpses.

We condemned the fact that the UNHCR incited people in the French Operation Turquoise zone to flee, contrary to its mission which should have been to encourage the return of refugees. We indicated that in refugee camps all over Tanzania, the structures of the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development, the former ruling party of late President Habyarimana, were being reestablished in the camps, that the camps were in the hands of those responsible for the genocide, who were busy spreading false information, and we were surprised that, while they were publishing the so-called report which said that we were carrying out systematic massacres of Hutus, there was, at the same time, information that the militia was going to attack soon. It was as if the UNHCR wanted to create some justification for the attack.

We have also noted that attempts have been made to put everybody in the same basket—I mean those responsible for the genocide and our government. It is said that we are also indulging in such absurdities.

We once again conclude with a challenge to UNHCR officials to call the international media, to call in neutral nongovernmental organizations, and—since they claim we are carrying out massive massacres—to take the international media to the relevant sites so that everybody can check for themselves. Our country is open. We have never closed our doors to the international media [word indistinct] which has always remained with us, and it would be surprising for this to take place without UNAMIR noticing it. I believe the UNHCR report is rendering UNAMIR's mission null and void. [end recording]

Zaire

Premier Welcomes Belgian Economic Mission

BR2609131194 Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE in
French 24 Sep 94 p 1,7

[Report by Pierre Loppe: "Zaire Is Not the Belgian Schoolteacher's Pupil"]

[Text] "Your visit is an honor for Zaire. The fact that you are Belgian is even more flattering to us." It was with these especially warm words that Zairian Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo, who has been in office for two

months, welcomed the delegation of Belgian businessmen that travelled to Kinshasa at the initiative of Sabena [Belgian Airline Company] and its president, Pierre Godefroid.

Openness

The fact that the head of government received the Belgian delegation as soon as it arrived in the Zairian capital Friday morning [23 September] is evidence of the interest which that country has in "these grand reunions." The press close to the political authorities is encouraging Zaire to escape the "infernal circle of isolation." That is the reason why Kengo and his government are resolutely playing the card of openness.

While it is public knowledge that trade relations between Belgium and Zaire are at a low point (4.4 billion francs [BFR] worth of exports in 1994 compared to almost BFR12 billion in 1990), Kengo said: "I am asking Belgian businessmen which sectors they like. What do they expect from us? How can we make things easier for them? In exchange, we are committed to reestablishing confidence and ensuring sufficient protection, both administratively and legally, of people and property. We also plan to allow income from capital to be repatriated."

Putting his words into action, the Zairian prime minister called the businessmen to a working meeting organized forthwith with the relevant ministers (planning, the economy, finances, etc.). Time is of the essence and, as Kengo said, "Zaire absolutely has to get going again. We are trying to reestablish the authority of the state, which is of crucial importance. There is no lack of courage or political will. Investors will only come back if stability is once more assured."

Getting Along With Belgian Foreign Minister Claes

The Zairian prime minister felt that the recovery will be economic before it becomes political. There will be three priorities: education, health, and infrastructure. General dilapidation and successive pillaging have damaged the

country enormously. In addition, the depreciation of the zaire, the national currency, poses a major problem of credibility. As for the industrial and agricultural fabric, Kengo painted an apocalyptic picture. From gold to cobalt, and from copper to coffee: The "catalogue of problems" he described is distressing.

Receiving the Belgian delegation between a meeting of the Council of Ministers and his departure for the UN General Assembly, Kengo said he was confident about the contacts he will have in New York with Belgian Foreign Minister Willy Claes.

"When two men meet," the Zairian prime minister said, "they always manage to get along. I understand the constraints of Belgian politics. I intend to try and dispel doubts."

Is the prime minister up to the task of passing his test, prior to the full resumption of Belgian-Zairian cooperation? His answer: "There is no test to pass. There is no teacher on one side and pupil on the other. We have to show our Belgian interlocutors our ability to manage the affairs of state in accordance with modern methods. That will stop Belgian public opinion from getting upset unnecessarily."

Kengo, who remained the picture of discretion as to the future elections and the opening up of his government to the Union for Democracy and Social Progress, an opposition party, felt that "opinions from all sides are now free to be expressed in this country." On the topic of human rights and the recent letter from Amnesty International denouncing the spate of jailings, the Zairian prime minister was defiant: "I can counter every argument put forward. There are no grounds for any of that. These are events that took place before my team came to power."

Kengo's statements elicited a number of comments from members of the Belgian delegation, among whom there are clearly great hopes that contacts between the two countries will be renewed for a long time. These voluntarist remarks prove that "things are moving" in Zaire.

Ethiopia

Government Signs Aid Agreements With U.S., Germany

EA2309205594 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 23 Sep 94

[Excerpts] The government of Ethiopia and the Federal Republic of Germany today signed a \$8.6 million financial and technical aid agreement. The United States has also pledged \$6-million-worth of aid for the democratization process taking place in Ethiopia.

[passage omitted]

Opposition Claims Mass Arrests Carried Out by Government

AB2309132694 Paris AFP in English 0300 GMT 23 Sep 94

[Text] Addis Ababa, Sept 23 (AFP)—More than 1,500 supporters of the opposition Amhara People's Organisation (AAPO) have been rounded up for questioning by

the security forces here, AAPO said in a statement received here Thursday [22 September].

The supporters were detained when they turned up at the high court Tuesday to show solidarity with AAPO's jailed president, Asratwoldes Yes, who appeared in court on a charge of inciting ethnic violence.

Witnesses put the number of people detained at between 500 and 800, saying they were arrested by riot police equipped with teargas. Government, police and court officials declined to comment.

AAPO said the detainees, some of them aged over 70, had been held in a military camp 30 km (18 miles) from the capital since Tuesday with no food, medicine or blankets.

The AAPO leader and four other people had already been sentenced in June to two years in jail for conspiracy, incitement to sedition and organising an outlaw group.

IFP Accuses Prince of Trying To Assassinate Buthelezi

MB2609161494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 26 Sep 94

[Text] The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] caucus of the KwaZulu/Natal Legislature has accused King Goodwill Zwelithini's spokesman, Prince Sifiso Zulu, of trying to assassinate Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi. This follows the incident during last night's broadcast of the TV program Agenda, when Dr. Buthelezi and Prince Zulu were involved in a scuffle. The IFP said in Ulundi that the police should arrest Prince Sifiso for allegedly trying to draw a gun on Dr. Buthelezi. Prince Sifiso says the gun was planted on him by Mr. Buthelezi's bodyguards.

Further on Incident

MB2609194994 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 26 Sep 94

[Excerpts] The incident at the SABC's [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Durban offices last night, in which Home Affairs Minister Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi confronted royal committee member Prince Sifiso Zulu during a live Agenda broadcast, has caused reverberations both here and abroad. The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] has accused the prince of pulling out a gun and attempting to assassinate Dr. Buthelezi, but the prince says the gun was planted on him. Veronica van der Westhuizen reports:

[Begin recording] [Van Der Westhuizen] [passage omitted] Outside, another scuffle took place as frustrated journalists and a few IFP supporters confronted SABC security personnel and demanded entry to the building. They were refused. The IFP also demanded to know why armed people had been allowed into the building. [passage omitted]

[Buthelezi] I would like to say as far as that's concerned, I was unaware, as I said earlier, that we were still on the air, and I would not have done...[pauses] I mean, spoken to him if I knew that we were on the air. I, therefore, wish to apologize to the viewers if they were disturbed in any way because I was completely unaware. I couldn't do a thing like that. I couldn't interfere with the program at all.

[Van der Westhuizen] Prince Zulu, who fears for his life, is keeping a low profile. Today, he visited a Durban hospital for X-rays to his wrist and fingers that were allegedly injured during the scuffle. [end recording]

Prince Interviewed

MB2609210394 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1730 GMT 26 Sep 94

[Interview with Prince Sifiso Zulu, spokesperson for the interim committee in the Zulu Royal House, in SABC's Durban studio by announcer Leslie Mashokwe—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Mashokwe] The big question now is: Who is Prince Sifiso Zulu? Who are you?

[Zulu] Myself. [laughs] No, I'm the direct descendent of King Panda. In fact, I appreciate you asking this question. I'm the direct descendent of King Panda. His son was Prince (Mthoga), and the son of Prince (Mthoga) was Prince Sifile. The son of Prince Sifile was Aaron. You know, it's ridiculous if I can tell you that even the very same gentleman who says he does not know me, does not even know he used to come to my father. He used to say to my father, that was his praise names: Gudla kaMgudlana Ufulathela Zimbuke. He used to say that, and we used to talk with him. I say there is hypocrisy in saying I'm not known to him. We are not going to worry about Themba Khoza. In fact, I don't even have to be known to them. But within the circles of the royal family, why do we not have problems, and there is this traditional way of dealing with these issues in the royal house. Every time we had the problem not knowing who this one is, you go to the elders, you go to other members of the royal family to find out who this is. You don't go to the media. You don't make a noise in the studio—I don't know this young man.

[Mashokwe] Does he know you?

[Zulu] He knows me. Many a time, many a time. Maybe if we change this and say I once worked for the KwaZulu government. And, because of our differences you know, at that time when he was having some hells [as heard] and hitches with the king, I had problems because now and again he used to summon me to appear before the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, before the KwaZulu cabinet, you know, and vague accusations. We were seen in the company of the king. We were seen in the company of Prince Clement. But that disturbed me a lot, and even then they are members of my family.

[Mashokwe] Would you say categorically that Chief Buthelezi knows you, that he has had dealings with you?

[Zulu] Yes, certainly, and I don't want to say he had a hand, but he was influential toward my resignation from the KwaZulu government.

[Mashokwe] Let's change the topic. This interim royal committee that Chief Buthelezi says he knows nothing about, it's nonexistent. Where is it? Is it in the royal house, are you speaking on behalf of the king?

[Zulu] Who said he doesn't know about the interim committee?

[Mashokwe] Chief Buthelezi.

[Zulu] Good, OK. Like yourself, you will say you wouldn't know because you are not one of us, not so? All those who belong to the royal house were there. Can I say that? All the members of the royal house were there because they had been summoned by the king. And they've got to know what we were doing there. Now for a person who was not there, to say that he does not know

about the interim committee, I think he's got a point there. But it's up to himself to make some calculations why he doesn't know, because he wasn't there, but he was supposed to have been there.

But I'm talking about the members of the royal family, the direct descendants. I'm not talking about relatives, you see. Not to say I discard him as our relative. I don't want to do that. And, in fact, I don't want to have any confrontation with him. I don't want to have anything to look like a personal vendetta against him. But what I'm saying, maybe there is a difference in terms of principle. The members of the royal family have a right to convene and discuss their own issues. They don't have to consult with another person because he was there during the time of King Cyprian, because he was there during the time of so and so. Because what that means is that now the world must come to a standstill when so and so is not there, when, in actual fact, we are the members of the royal house. We've been with Prince Israel (Mceezini). He's my half brother. He knows me. Prince (Genett) knows me. All the members of the royal family, the so-called senior [word indistinct] they know me. Why do not they have qualms?

[Mashokwe] Are you speaking on behalf of the royal family when you make utterances like last week, for instance, when it was alleged that the interim royal committee had announced that the Shaka Day [celebrations] must be postponed, the king will not talk to Chief Buthelezi again? Can you clear up that issue?

[Zulu] That is in respect of those issues only, OK. Maybe leaving out whatever issues were discussed, whatever resolutions; what is important is that I really would like to be seen as representing and articulating the viewpoint of the interim committee, which interim committee conveys the message and viewpoint of the royal house, of the king. It's unfortunate for a person to say: Now this youngster is saying this. Prince Sifiso is saying this. Take for instance Prince Reginald. He's senior to me by age, but he's the one who signed the memorandum. He's the one who submitted the memorandum to Premier Mdlalose. Now shall we get another person who's going to say why did he do that, instead of it being done by a prince. Or why does a prince do it instead of so and so? It's our own arrangement. It's not only myself who's doing this, you see. We are a committee. So while other members of the committee are attending to other things, I was assigned the post of speaking on behalf of the committee. So I'm not doing this in my personal capacity. I'm aware of this thing of personalizing the issue, and sort of saying now who is this Prince Sifiso, I do not know him. I think we'll have to make a difference between these things. We don't look at a person as he is when he speaks, but, as you are here, you are on behalf of the SABC. [passage omitted]

Mandela Criticizes Tutu, Comments on Shaka Day Controversy

MB2609192694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1823
GMT 26 Sep 94

[Report by Enrico Kemp]

[Text] Stellenbosch Sept 26 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela on Monday [26 September] sharply criticised Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu who earlier accused cabinet ministers of being on a "grave train".

Addressing about 1,200 people in Stellenbosch Town Hall he said there "were problems with populism" in the African National Congress, with prominent individuals criticising the party publicly and creating the impression of division within the movement.

Mr. Mandela said he regarded Archbishop Tutu's criticism as "irresponsible" because the church leader should first have raised the issue with him before going public. "A respected leader was unable to resist the temptation to jump on the bandwagon. I considered it an act of irresponsibility on his part."

Mr. Mandela also criticised ANC Senate Chief Whip Bulelani Ngcuka who recently criticised him for not appointing Africans as ambassadors. "I found it very irresponsible that a leading official should take advantage of his position and play into the hands of the enemy. This creates the impression that the ANC is divided, but there are no real divisions. It is people who are caught up on this bandwagon of populism."

"I must warn that although we are a democracy people who try to conduct themselves in such a way as to promote division and discredit the organisation (the ANC), we cannot tolerate them," Mr. Mandela said.

Referring briefly to the Shaka Day controversy, Mr. Mandela said he had not been invited to attend the celebrations but had wanted to go along in his own right. "I took the standpoint that I am a subject of (Zulu) King (Goodwill) Zwelithini. I do not have to be invited; all those hundreds who attended were not invited."

Mr. Mandela said he had wanted to invite other tribal leaders to also attend the celebrations to transform Shaka Day from a tribal event into an unifying national occasion. He said, however, he had told King Zwelithini and Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi that if they did not want him to attend he would not go because "I did not want to cause division".

Mr. Mandela complimented King Zwelithini for the dignified manner in which he conducted himself during the controversy. Earlier, speaking at the University of Stellenbosch, Mr. Mandela urged the historically white Afrikaans University to use its resources to assist the Reconstruction and Development Programme.

Mandela Said To Be 'Sympathetic' on Homeland Request*MB2609171194 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
26 Sep 94 p 12*

[Report on interview with CP leader Dr. Ferdie Hartzenberg by Joe Mdhlela; place and date not given]

[Text] Conservative Party [CP] leader Dr. Ferdie Hartzenberg believes President Nelson Mandela is serious about creating a stable and peaceful country. However, he harbours once great fear—the communist connection that Mandela is not prepared to denounce. Hartzenberg thinks this could turn the tables against Mandela and lead to a communist takeover.

"Mandela is serious about having a peaceful country and for that I salute him," he said in an interview with SOWETAN. Turning rather pensive, Hartzenberg remarked: "You see, the influence of the communists in Government is great. In the scheme of things, winning an election is the first phase of the eventual takeover of government by a communist workers' republic."

With the first phase completed, cracks will begin to show in the Government of National Unity as the South African Communist Party and its trade unions force their opinions on the Government. Hartzenberg is also concerned about the gravy train and Government overspending. He predicted that the country was heading for bankruptcy if that was not contained. "The Government will have to tighten its belt if we are to avoid a catastrophe." He said he did not wish to be hard on the Government but the past 120 days were beginning to show a pattern that did not augur well for the country. "Overspending and the gravy train are patterns that are beginning to emerge," he said.

As far as he is concerned, the resignation of Mr. Derek Keys as Minister of Finance was an indication that there was no fiscal discipline in the Cabinet. "I don't think Derek Keys wanted to have his image dented, hence his resignation," Hartzenberg said. He said the fact that there were so many advisers in Cabinet, most of whom drew large salaries, was also a source of concern. "Perhaps those who now rule the country feel their predecessors were underpaid. The Government promised to deliver houses in abundance before the 27 April election but so far only one showhouse has been built. Is that what you call a better life?"

Labour unrest was also undermining the Government's Reconstruction and Development Programme. Hartzenberg said as long as the country was plagued by strikes, local and overseas investment would be hard to come by. "Who wants to invest in a country that is beset by labour unrest?" The breakdown of law and order, including student unrest, also undermined economic growth, he claimed.

"As a young boy in the Western Transvaal, my parents told me that education was the best investment, especially as an underprivileged Afrikaner. That does not

seem to be the case with black students who are disrupting their education through boycotts. There is a need for blacks to persevere with education."

One the CP's refusal to participate in the election, Hartzenberg said he was convinced they took the right decision. "We are in South Africa and we need to co-exist with other nations. As a minority, yes we do have a vote. But we are no longer free because we do not exercise control over political power. We are dominated by the majority. Even the United Nations charter states that minorities are entitled to self-determination. We believe the Government must accede to our demand and grant us our volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland]."

Hartzenberg said the CP was having top-level discussions with the Government and he was confident Mandela would address their concerns. He cited the conflicts in Palestine, Bosnia and Rwanda as indicating that minorities throughout history "have always demanded self-rule." He said conflict in those regions was about to be resolved because there was a realisation that minorities were entitled to self-determination. "We are hoping this realisation will dawn in South Africa as Afrikaners demand their own piece of land. The Government and the people of South Africa must realise that what we claim will not be at the expense of other nations. We do not wish to be privileged above other people, but what we demand is to rule ourselves," he said.

A volkstaat republic working committee has been established to produce an interim report to be presented to the Government. "Already we have had meetings with President Mandela and are encouraged that he is sympathetic. Our discussions were held in a positive spirit and we are hopeful."

On the issue of the removal of apartheid symbols, Hartzenberg said the Government handled the matter clumsily. He said it was an emotional issue and wide consultation was needed. "My feeling is that statues are part of history. New symbols and statues will continue to be erected. Indeed, people like Mr. Mandela will be honoured for their contributions in the struggle of their people, I have no objection to that. However, if statues are desecrated and brought down without consultation, this creates a problem. We need to be sober about this."

Sharp Rise in Consumer Price Index Shown*MB2609205094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 26 Sep 94*

[Excerpt] South African consumers have been dealt a double blow. Major commercial banks have announced an increase in their interest rates, and the latest inflation figures show a sharp rise in the Consumer Price Index. Inflation in August increased by 1.2 percentage points, to 9.4 percent. If this upward trend continues, further increases in interest rates will be unavoidable.

[Begin SABC correspondent Andrea Scheepers recording] Meat and vegetable prices remain the culprits

behind the sharp rise. The effects of stock rebuilding after the drought and the severely cold winter and accompanying black frost are still impacting on prices. Vegetable prices rose by 13.8 percent and meat prices by almost 7 [percent]. Food prices are now nearly 20 percent higher than last year. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Writing Off Rent Arrears To Undermine Development Program

MB2709085094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 27 Sep 94

[Text] Writing off rent and service charges could undermine the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] and affect government's ability to meet the needs of the poor. That's the word from minister in charge of the program, Mr. Jay Naidoo. He said that, although some of the demands to scrap rent and service charges arrears were legitimate, the affordability of those charges had to be discussed. Mr. Naidoo added that the government was not weak, as some commentators tried to portray it, but inherently unified and coherent, and was committed to a strong program.

South African Press Review for 26 Sep

MB2609134994

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

President Clinton Shows Resilience in Haiti Issue—By achieving an accord peacefully in Haiti, "President Clinton has proved that he has more nerve than critics suggested," declares the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 20 September. "His previous weakness in handling foreign affairs will be overlooked in the glow of his seeming success." THE CITIZEN does not believe Clinton's invasion threat was justified. "It is not the way that such issues should be handled, since it involves blackmail by threat of force and does not bring a change of heart by conviction." THE CITIZEN hopes the accord will be "fully implemented and that peace and democracy will take root in Haiti."

Zulu Rift—"It is clear that there has been an anti-Buthelezi intrigue in the [Zulu] royal household," states the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 22 September. "The aim was to break Chief Buthelezi's influence with the king and to put the ANC-supporting Prince Mchayiseni Zulu in Chief Buthelezi's place. This has been achieved." "The last thing we need

is a renewal of the KwaZulu/Natal civil war, with Zulus once again at each other's throats."

THE STAR

Education Draft White Paper—The draft white paper on education addresses "inequality in educational standards along racial lines," says a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 26 September. However, there are also "gaps" in the document. "What will happen, for example, if a parent tries to take advantage of the free schooling provisions for five to 14-year-olds at a school where the other parents have decided to supplement their children's education?" The language used in the document is also "open to different interpretations." However, it is only a "discussion document" and Education Minister Bantu Buthe has committed the ministry to a "negotiated process."

BUSINESS DAY

Bank Rate Increase—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 26 September in a page 6 editorial says the weekend decision to increase the Bank rate is yet another sign that the country's financial and economic technocrats "are determined to manage the economy for growth." Therefore, Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging Housing Minister Dan Mofokeng's promise to write off rent and service charge arrears and to turn over houses owned by the province to their occupiers is "rash." Mofokeng has "done more damage to our international creditworthiness than the country needs while it is seeking international credit ratings." Government's technocrats point out that the Reconstruction and Development Program is a program for allocating spending on national priorities. "Allocations cannot be political decisions. They can only be made in the market and influenced by the cost of finance. [Reserve Bank Governor] Stals's Bank rate move underscores this message. He is in the real world. Mofokeng is operating in a fantasy land."

SOWETAN

Education Crisis—Referring to the release of the draft white paper on education, Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 26 September asks in a page 12 editorial: "Will a conventional approach sort out what amounts to a chronic crisis in education? We believe not and support the view that an education 'state of emergency' needs to be declared that will allow for massive intervention. Year-by-year objectives need to be set and all the forces at the nation's disposal must be harnessed to achieve them."

Angola**UNITA's Valentim Denies Savimbi Dead**

MB2709070994 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 27 Sep 94

[From the "London Last Minute" program]

[Text] In Angola: Is Jonas Savimbi dead or alive? The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has denied reports doing the rounds in Luanda that the UNITA leader had perished in Morocco after being seriously wounded in the wake of an Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, attack on the town of Vila Nova, in Huambo Province. In an interview UNITA Information Secretary Dr. Jorge Valentim, who is also spokesman for the UNITA team to the Lusaka peace talks, granted the BBC Portuguese Service on the line from Lusaka, that UNITA official said he had been in touch with Jonas Savimbi in an unspecified part of Angola over the weekend. He also said that the only people who think about Savimbi's death are those who do not want real peace for the country.

[Begin recording] [Valentim] I hereby categorically deny those reports. I know that operations have been carried out in a bid to behead our movement. We condemn such moves, because they are contrary to the spirit of the peace talks and because they help project an image of genocide and dictatorship. There has been talk that our president died in Morocco. Not only did our president not leave the country, but we would also like to call directly on the UN Security Council members to be attentive against such moves. There is no smoke without fire and such moves reflect the tendencies of those who would not like a good ending to the talks. Those people prefer the warpath instead of seeking peace.

[Unidentified reporter] When were you last with Dr. Jonas Savimbi?

[Valentim] Well, we went to Huambo and we met with the president [words indistinct] consult with other people [words indistinct] the president and other members of the UNITA leadership.

[Reporter] Do you confirm or deny that Jonas Savimbi and other high ranking UNITA officials and military officers were the targets for a government attack in June? Some senior officials are said to have been killed and Jonas Savimbi [words indistinct].

[Valentim] (?Groups) of mercenaries and certain other people would like to see the war continue because they are not at all interested in peace.

[Reporter] What plans is the UNITA team bringing to Lusaka from Huambo? Peace now or newly delayed peace?

[Valentim] We were in Huambo on 24 and 25 September. We met with the UNITA presidency and with other members of the UNITA leadership and we arrived

at the following conclusions: first, UNITA is willing to continue the talks, to finalize the negotiation package aimed at ending the war, and to find peace on the basis of freedom and honor.

[Reporter] What do you mean when you talk about peace and honor? Are there still obstacles? Will UNITA remove those obstacles and facilitate the (?game) [words indistinct]?

[Valentim] That is a (?game) [words indistinct] the principles we must defend to guarantee solid peace.

[Reporter] What obstacles continue to affect the talks?

[Valentim] We are discussing the name of the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM] at this stage. It is a rather superficial problem because we should apply the Bicesse Accord as we did concerning the issues of the Angolan peace process observers. We wanted the Catholic Church to join the observers, but the government defended the principles contained in the Bicesse Accord. The CCPM is yet another organ created by the Bicesse Accord. We have already discussed issues concerning the CCPM's composition, chairmanship, attributions, and functioning, so we are in agreement concerning the essence and substance of that organ. I have no idea why we should waste more time coming up with new names when we already have a name which should be revived. We should strive to attain a new spirit so we can find solid peace.

[Reporter] You have described that issue as superfluous. What is essential that has not been discussed yet and that could cause differences?

[Valentim] Districts and communes pose substantive problems. However, we believe that such difficulties can be overcome if the two sides cooperate. Then, we must discuss the terms for UNITA's participation in government. Those will be the rules of the game when UNITA participates in the country's government.

[Reporter] Has the Huambo issue been overcome?

[Valentim] There has been a UN Security Council statement congratulating UNITA. We believe it is quite clear that UNITA has taken positive steps toward peace and it has been praised for it.

[Reporter] That means, then, that UNITA agrees to have Huambo governed by an independent figure?

[Valentim] Kindly note that our discussions allowed us to come up with a rule for the game that we must not at any cost [words indistinct]. [end recording]

UNITA Radio Confirms Negotiators Met Savimbi in Huambo

MB2709072294 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 27 Sep 94

[Text] In principle, the Angolan peace talks should resume in the Zambian capital today. The talks had gone

into recess over the weekend and the negotiating teams took the opportunity to consult with their leadership. The UNITA team to the talks, led by General Eugenio Manuvakola, came to the city of Huambo and held important talks with the UNITA leadership and UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi.

Meanwhile, it is expected that the UNITA team has already arrived in the Zambian capital and it should be completely available to see the process through to its conclusion.

MPLA Troops Execute 54 People in Bie Province

*MB2709094494 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 27 Sep 94*

[Text] At least 54 civilians have been executed by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] troops in Bie Province. Jardim Chiquito Prata, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan] correspondent in the area, reports that 25 people were executed near the Cuquema River mouth. One of those killed was 65-year-old Mauricio Joao Calito.

In a separate development, at the beginning of last week the MPLA-PT troops killed 11 people and threw their bodies into Cuninga River.

The other 18 people were murdered on 23 September, after they had been abducted from Catabongo village.

Prepares Offensive in Lunda Norte

*MB2709091994 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 27 Sep 94*

[Text] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] regime in Luanda has plans to launch more military offensives against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Lunda Norte Province.

Reports from that area say that an intensive campaign is under way whereby people are enticed with basic goods and then given weapons. Those reports also say that large numbers of MPLA-PT troops have been gathering in the town of Dundo and that they are equipped with all kinds of military weapons.

MPLA Forcible Army Draft in Kuito Reported

*MB2709091794 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 27 Sep 94*

[Text] Reliable sources say that a campaign is under way in the city of Bie [Kuito], whereby youths as young as 10 years old and men as old as 50, are being forcibly drafted into the dwindling ranks of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] Army. To that end, Bie-based MPLA-PT troop recruitment officers have been intimidating the families whose male children are deemed to be old enough to join the Army.

They have also been resorting to tactics of intimidation with those young men who decide to claim their right not to join.

Reports from the city say those citizens who resist the draft are promptly detained and accused of being National Union for the Total Independence of Angola supporters. Our sources say that many people were killed recently following similar charges by the MPLA-PT troops of Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Lesotho

33-Million-Maluti Agreement Signed With EU

*MB2509145894 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1600
GMT 24 Sep 94*

[Text] The minister of finance and planning, Dr. Moeketsi Senaoana, says an agreement signed yesterday [23 September] between the Lesotho Government and the European Union, was an attempt to reduce negative impacts effected by the Second Adjustment Program, SAP, on social sectors of the country.

The minister said the grant totalling 33 million maluti was meant for, particularly, in respect to adverse impact, in the context to stabilize health, education and water supply sectors [sentence as heard]. Meanwhile, the union's acting head of delegation in the country, Mr. J. Broadhurst, congratulated the government for the important undertaking and wished good luck on implementation of the project. The Second Structural Adjustment Program, SASP II [as heard], is being implemented in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund, IMF, the World Bank, and the European Union during fiscal year 1994-95. SASP II will ensure that Lesotho's long-term development objectives are not sacrificed to the short-term emergencies of stabilization, by providing funding for the three social sectors. The program will also assist the government in assessing its ability to develop development policies and programs and to monitor their implementation.

The union started supporting Lesotho through the first SASP in 1993-94 fiscal year, where the allocation totalled 32 million maluti.

Mozambique

UN Police Invade Presidential Guard Headquarters

*MB2609110994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 26 Sep 94*

[Text] UN Mozambique Civilian Police Command [Civpol] men have invaded the Military Household headquarters in Maputo, which houses the presidential guard in the Mozambican capital, using the pretext that it was for routine verification purposes.

Teodato Hunguana, government representative in the Supervision and Control Commission, CSC, said the Civpol men entered the Military Household Logistics Storehouse, at Choupal Ward, with permission to use and break down the doors. Teodato Hunguana also disclosed that the Civpol men also had tried to break into the Military Household headquarters and Magoanine Barracks.

The government already has presented a protest to UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello.

Trade Minister Views New GATT Agreement

MB2709070294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 Sep 94

[Text] Addressing a news conference in Maputo, Trade Minister Daniel Gabriel has said that Mozambique could be affected by an eventual increase in the prices of cereals and other food products on the international market, as a result of the new GATT agreement to come into force next year.

Trade Minister Gabriel said the new GATT agreement provides for the elimination of food production subsidies, which is likely to push prices upward. The minister noted, however, that move could encourage greater food production in Mozambique in the long term.

GATT involves 123 countries and is responsible for some 90 percent of the world trade. The new GATT agreement seeks gradually to reduce trading obstacles, clarify international norms, and introduce certain trade verification mechanisms in a bid to do away with the specter of protectionism.

Trade Minister Gabriel said that Mozambique must create the right conditions to increase its food production to respond to the new challenge of integration into the new world economy. The Mozambican trade minister also noted that developing countries will have to look for ways that will ensure their effective participation in the world economy, and they will have to increase their production levels, diversify their exports, and,

above all, they will have to increase their productivity so they can become competitive in the international market.

Mozambique joined GATT in 1992.

400 Renamo Troops Begin Mutiny at Maringue

MB2709094594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 27 Sep 94

[Text] A total of 400 Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] soldiers, some of whom have been demobilized, have been involved in a mutiny in the former Renamo headquarters at Maringue, Sofala Province, since yesterday. The NOTICIAS newspaper today quotes reports as saying that Renamo Major General Mario Franque is being held hostage by the mutineers, some of whom demand their immediate demobilization and others to be paid the subsidies they are owed and to be taken to their homes or to areas of their choice. NOTICIAS also reports that the situation is considered to be calm.

The UN Mozambique Civilian Police Command [Civpol] has intervened and promised to contact the relevant authorities with a view to stepping up their efforts to meet the soldiers' demands.

Zambia

Government Urged To Slow Pace of Economic Recovery Program

MB2609201194 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 26 Sep 94

[Text] The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions [ZCTU] has called on government to slow down the pace of implementation of the structural adjustment program. [ZCTU Secretary General] Mr. Alex Chirwa said the pace of the structural adjustment program was too fast, especially in the absence of any accompanying policy to mitigate the suffering of workers and vulnerable groups. He said government should put its priorities right in its continued effort to restructure the economy. He urged government not to run away from its moral obligations of safeguarding and protecting its industries, as well as those who work on them.

Cote d'Ivoire

New Party Acquires Legal Status 28 Sep

AB2709131094 Abidjan LA VOIE in French 27 Sep 94 p 2

[Statement issued by founding members of the Rally of Republicans, RDR; in Abidjan on 27 September]

[Text] Ivorians, on 27 June 1997, in conformity with Article 7 of the Constitution of our country, Cote d'Ivoire, the RDR [Rally of Republicans—Rassemblement Des Republicains] submitted the legal instruments on its creation to the Ministry of Interior. According to the provisions of Article 13 of the 9 August 1993 Law on Political Parties and Groups, the party had to wait for a period of three months, beginning from the date of filing its administrative papers, before embarking upon any political activity. This waiting period expired on 28 September 1994 and, in conformity with Article 13, subsection 6 of the above-mentioned Constitution, the RDR has now acquired full legal status.

So Ivorians, beginning today, the RDR, our common party, offers hope to those who need it. Through its own steps and statements, the RDR can now make itself known publicly and show to the national and international community how it is a party for change, development, and social progress, for democracy and the strengthening of national unity under a republican order. Together for a new Cote d'Ivoire!

Issued in Abidjan on 27 September 1994.

Signed, for the RDR, the founding members.

Liberia

Factions Fail To Form Government; 30,000 Flee Fighting

AB2609174394 Paris AFP in English 1632 GMT 26 Sep 94

[Excerpts] Monrovia, 26 Sep (AFP)—Liberia's three main warring factions failed to form a new government here Monday [26 September] as scheduled under a controversial peace accord, and fierce fighting inland sent thousands of refugees fleeing into Ivory Coast [Cote d'Ivoire].

A representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Tabou on the border between Liberia and Ivory Coast said close to 30,000 refugees had fled across the border in two weeks, adding to the 240,000 already living as refugees in the country. The upsurge in recent fighting has already sent 35,000 people across into Guinea, to join an estimated 500,000 people already there. [passage omitted]

A member of the current Council of State, or collective presidency, told AFP Monday that consultations with the man who brokered the Akosombo accord, Ghana's President Jerry Rawlings, were continuing. "The Liberian people are not prepared to accept a military junta," he said.

Rawlings brokered the agreement in his capacity as current chairman of the regional political grouping, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the lead organisation with peacekeeper troops in the country. Under the accord a new council of state, four of whose five members would be nominated by the armed factions, was to be installed on 26 September in Monrovia.

The all-Liberia national conference, meeting in Monrovia since late August, was Monday reported to be putting together a formal response to the Akosombo agreement, while the capital itself was calm. "Everybody is now just waiting to see how they are going to resolve Akosombo," said one aid agency source, who asked not to be named.

Justice Minister Laveli Supuwood told AFP Monday he had not been contacted by anyone claiming to represent the new government. "Nobody has asked me to get out of here," he said. He described the Akosombo signatories as "a few individuals whose presence or absence in Liberia makes no difference."

The accord was signed by three warlords, Charles Taylor of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), Alhaji Kromah of the United Liberation Movement (ULIMO) and General Hezekiah Bowen of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL). But while the accord was being negotiated, Taylor lost control of his former headquarters of Gbarnga, 160 km (100 miles) north-east of Monrovia to NPFL dissidents, in alliance with elements of ULIMO, the Liberia Peace Council and the Lofa Defence Force. [passage omitted]

In Tabou, the influx of refugees from the fighting created chaos. Father Jean Charrier of the town's Catholic Mission said it had "one tap and two toilets for 1,300 people." "We've used the benches and chairs from the church for firewood," he said.

On 15 September, a group of dissident AFL soldiers seized the seat of government in Monrovia in an attempted coup and were only forced out when peacekeepers of the African peacekeeping force stormed the building 12 hours later.

Nigeria

Federal Court Challenges Abiola's Bail Application

AB2609215094 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 26 Sep 94

[Text] The application for bail in respect of Chief Moshood Abiola filed on 5 August by Chief Ajibola Olaniyekun has been challenged at the Federal High Court, Abuja. The leading defense counsel, Chief Godwin Ajayi, senior advocate of Nigeria, today urged the court to set aside the application as the defense team had no knowledge of the application when it was filed.

Correspondent Abdubarki Ibrahim reports that the prosecuting counsel, Mr. Tochukwu Onwugbutor, objected to

the motion of Chief Ajayi, saying it was neither supported by an affidavit nor signed by a commissioner of oaths. The trial judge, Justice Chris Senlong asked Chief Ajayi to tidy up his application. In another motion filed by chief Ajayi, challenging the refusal by the police to comply with court orders that Chief Abiola be given newspapers and journals, the judge reserved ruling until 4 October.

Conference Delegates Disagree; Session Adjourned

AB2609175394 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 26 Sep 94

[Text] The constitutional conference, which began its plenary session today after a one-week break, has adjourned debate to Wednesday [28 September] this week. Our correspondent in Abuja reports that the adjournment became necessary following the refusal by delegates to start deliberations on the report of the committee on national values and social welfare.

Most delegates who spoke on the floor of the house maintained that it was appropriate to start discussing the most sensitive issues before other matters. After a heated argument, the conference went into a break during which the chairman met with the leader of the business committee, Dr. Olusola Saraki, and other committee chairmen to resolve the matter. The delegates resolved that the timetable for the deliberation of the reports be amended to enable them to begin discussions on important issues.

Under the new arrangement, each committee chairman will present his report on the day of debate, while each state has been allotted 15 minutes to speak on the report. The conference will also be in session between 0900 to 1700 from Mondays to Thursdays. Deliberation is scheduled to begin this Wednesday with a report of political framework, structure of the Constitution, and foreign policy.

New Ruling Council To Be Sworn In 28 Sep

AB2709114094 Paris AFP in English 1136 GMT 27 Sep 94

[Text] Abuja, Sept 27 (AFP)—Nigerian authorities announced Tuesday [27 September] that a new provisional ruling council would be set up as the supreme ruling body in this west African nation.

The council, enlarged to include 25 members drawn exclusively from the military, will be sworn in Wednesday, an official statement said.

General Sani Abacha has ruled Nigeria since seizing power in a coup last November.

Opponent Fawehinmi To Set Up 'Radical' Party

AB2609221194 Paris AFP in French 1320 GMT 26 Sep 94

[Excerpts] Lagos, 26 Sep (AFP)—Gani Fawehinmi, the famous Nigerian radical opponent, today reaffirmed his intention to announce the creation of a radical political

party on 1 October in order to "take over power through democratic means" and to enable the creation of a national union government led by Moshood Abiola, the main opposition figure. "The proclamation of the formation of the party on 1 October will be a challenge to the illegal laws of the country set up by the soldiers, a challenge to the military regime, and the declaration of an unarmed confrontation with the military government. It will serve as a prelude to the birth of a true democracy" in Nigeria, Fawehinmi stated in an interview with the weekly TELL.

The creation of this political party, National Conscience, one of whose objectives is "the abolition of poverty" in Nigeria, was announced in April by the Nigerian opponent at the time of the awakening of the opposition against the military regime, six months after General Sani Abacha took over power last November. [passage omitted]

The new political party, Fawehinmi told the newspaper today, has over 250,000 members throughout the 30 states of the Nigerian Federation. These members are representative of the three main ethnic groups in the country. Thirty-nine percent of the members are from the southwest Yorubaland of which Abiola is a native—Abiola is the presumed and self-proclaimed winner of the 12 June 1993 presidential election which was canceled by the soldiers—35 percent from the east, Iboland; and 26 percent from the Hausa-Fulani Muslim north, he explained.

According to Fawehinmi, the essential task of the union government that Moshood Abiola, "winner" of the 12 June 1993 presidential election, will lead, "will be to convene a true sovereign national conference that will permit the emergence of a democracy founded on multiparty politics."

The Nigerian opponent considers this alternative as the only one that can permit Nigeria to, according to him, attain real democracy without "bloodshed," the TELL magazine reported. [passage omitted]

Togo

Unidentified Gunmen Kill ASECNA Official

AB2709113094 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600 GMT 27 Sep 94

[Text] Atcha Akue, local director of the Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar [ASECNA] was murdered in his home on Sunday [25 September] night by armed individuals. In order to shed light on this despicable act, the head of government yesterday morning presided over a meeting with the heads of our security agencies. After the security committee met, a delegation comprising the keeper of the seals and minister of justice, as well as the minister of interior and decentralization, visited ASECNA and the victims's home, where it expressed the government's sympathy to the bereaved family.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

29 Sep 94

